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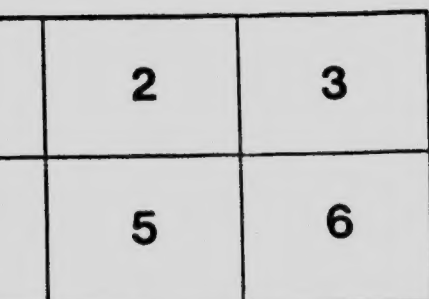
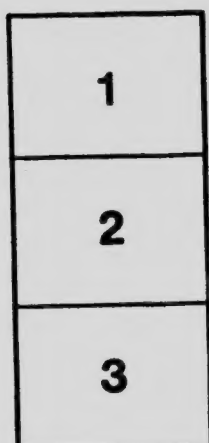
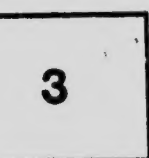
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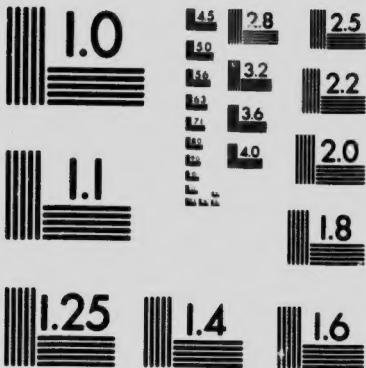
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1915 SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Campaign Manual, 1912

INTRODUCTORY

The Campaign Manual 1912, is in demand and use as an aid to Local Option workers in the Province of Ontario. Most of the matter it contains is of permanent value, but its statistics concerning Canada are not up to date, and some changes have been made during the past few years in the liquor laws to which it refers. It has, therefore, been thought wise to have prepared a series of brief statements which will add to the 1912 edition sufficient information to make it as useful as it was when first prepared. These statements constitute this supplement. They are named in the subjoined index, having the same titles as have the articles they correct, in the original issue.

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LIQUOR LICENSES IN ONTARIO

The figures on page 91 give the number of licenses for the year ending April 30th in each case. Those for 1912 were not quite correct, as later returns made some changes. The correct figures for 1912 and the figures for 1913, 1914 and 1915 are, therefore, as follows:

Year	Tavern	Shop	Whole-sale	Club	Total
1912	1,537	221	30	52	1,841
1913	1,469	219	29	57	1,774
1914	1,383	217	29	57	1,686
1915	1,308	213	29	60	1,610

The number of liquor licenses of all kinds for the year ending 1875 and the year ending 1915, with the number for different years between, are shown in the following table, the third column of which gives the decrease from the number issued in 1875, at five-year intervals:

Year.	No.	Decrease.
1875	6,185	
1880	4,020	2,165
1885	3,970	2,215
1890	3,560	2,625
1895	3,151	3,034
1900	2,950	3,235
1905	2,836	3,349
1910	2,200	3,985
1915	1,610	4,575

ONTARIO LOCAL OPTION

Progress in Local Option work during the past three years has not been very rapid in the Province of Ontario. Licenses are now issued in only a comparatively small number of municipalities, and with the handicap of the three-fifths requirement further success in these is very difficult. The results of the voting on the first Monday of January in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Places voting.	Won.	Held up by $\frac{3}{5}$	Not Won.
1913	77	25	39	13
1914	41	17	20	4
1915	20	6	8	6

There are altogether in the province of Ontario at the present time 333 municipalities in which Local Option by-laws are in operation. There are 46 other municipalities included in the areas in which the Canada Temperance Act has been adopted. In addition to these there are 163 other municipalities in which no licenses are issued, largely because of the strength of the temperance sentiment in them. This gives us the following as the conditions existing in the 847 organized municipalities of this province:

Under Local Option by-laws	333
Under Canada Temperance Act..	46
Under No-License	163
Total under Prohibition	542
Total under License	305

Although the total gains made by the Temperance party on the Local Option plan have been comparatively few it is indeed a victory to defeat the liquor party in efforts to bring dry territory back again under license.

A repeal contest could be brought on at any time in a municipality in which Local Option had been three years in operation. The strength of Local Option once carried may be seen from the table at the foot of this page, setting out what repeals could have been attempted during the past three years along with the result of the repeal attempts actually made.

That this permanence of Local Option is not because of the three-fifths requirement is seen in the fact that of the municipalities in which Local Option by-laws are in force, there are more than a hundred in which repeal could be carried by a simple majority vote, but the liquor traffic has no more success in these than in the others.

The Onward March.

The number of wet and dry municipalities in each of the last seven years has been as follows:

Year.	Wet.	Dry.
1906	552	242
1907	508	286
1908	492	312
1909	475	332
1910	407	405
1911	380	440
1912	365	463
1913	333	502
1914	322	520
1915	305	542

Possible Repeal Contests	134	178	240	245	252
No Vote	131	163	218	230	243
Local Option Sustained	3	15	21	15	9
Local Option Repealed	0	0	1	0	0

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
134	178	240	245	252
131	163	218	230	243
3	15	21	15	9
0	0	1	0	0

LIQUOR CONSUMED IN CANADA

The table on page 54 was taken from the Inland Revenue returns for 1911, and the figures of liquor consumed per capita for the years 1901 to 1911 inclusive, were based upon an estimate of increased population. In 1911, however, a new census was taken, and a new estimate of the liquor consumed from 1901 to 1911, inclusive, was made, based upon the actual population increase. Therefore, the figures on page 54 for all the years after 1900 have to be corrected. The following table gives the per capita consumption up to 1911, with the estimated consumption for the years 1911-1914, as shown in the latest report of the Inland Revenue Department.

Year	Spirits	Beer	Wine	Total	Duty
1900	.701	4.364	.085	5.150	1.68
1901	.757	4.680	.099	5.536	1.82
1902	.786	5.035	.090	5.911	1.89
1903	.848	4.592	.094	5.534	2.01
1904	.917	4.739	.092	5.748	2.18
1905	.895	5.123	.093	6.111	2.16
1906	.898	5.484	.095	6.477	2.17
1907	.977	5.765	.095	6.837	2.35
1908	.939	6.146	.102	7.187	2.29
1909	.860	5.708	.091	6.659	2.08
1910	.883	5.713	.105	6.701	2.14
1911	.948	5.999	.114	7.061	2.30
1912	1.030	6.598	.114	7.742	2.52
1913	1.112	7.005	.131	8.248	2.74
1914	1.061	7.200	.124	8.385	2.65

CANADA'S DRINK BILL, 1914

According to Dominion Government returns the total quantities of intoxicating beverages entered for consumption in Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, were as follows:

	Gallons.
Canadian Spirits	4,762,817
Imported Spirits	3,575,417

Canadian Malt Liquors....	56,060,846
Imported Malt Liquors....	3,033,692
Imported Wines	112,023

Total 67,544,593

Following the calculation plan set out on pages 40 and 41 of the *Manual*, the money paid for this liquor by the consumers is found to be for the said year:

Canadian Spirits	\$28,575,702
Imported Spirits	28,603,336
Canadian Malt Liquors ...	39,242,592
Imported Malt Liquors....	6,067,384
Imported Wines	560,115

Total \$103,049,129

The official Government estimate made by the Inland Revenue Department of the quantity of liquor taken for consumption during the year, gives as the average for every thousand persons:

	Gallons.
Spirits	1,061
Beer	7,200
Wine	124

Total 8,385

If the total expenditure for drink as above stated is divided by the figures for the population of Canada on March 31st, as estimated in Government returns, it will be found that the actual per capita expenditure for intoxicating liquors for the year was \$12.76.

DESTRUCTION OF FOOD STUFFS

Now that the nations of the world are seeking in every possible way to conserve their resources, particularly of foodstuffs, attention is being directed towards the enormous waste by the de-

struction of good grain and other health-giving products through their manufacture into intoxicating liquors of various kinds.

Wheat	2,466,162 lbs.
Molasses	19,690,720 "
Total	274,652,927 "

Canada.

From the Inland Revenue Report the following figures are gleaned concerning the foodstuffs used in Canada for the manufacture of liquor:

Barley	164,251,018 lbs.
Corn	72,170,255 "
Rye	15,362,100 "
Oats	712,642 "

Great Britain.

The quantities of materials used in the manufacture of beer and home-made spirits in Great Britain is as follows:

Malt and unmalted corn	66,764,000 bus.
Rice, maize, etc.	1,376,000 cwt.
Sugar, glucose, molasses	4,057,000 cwt.
Hops	574,000 cwt.

Great Britain's Drink Bill

The annual estimate of the drink bill of Great Britain (made by Mr. George B. Wilson, B.A., Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance) published in the *London Times*, is always an interesting document. The latest statement is for the year 1913, and it shows an increase of £5,128,000 sterling over the figures for 1912. Its details are pretty fully set out in the following three tables:—

TABLE I.
Per Capita Consumption in Gallons.

	Beer.	Spirits.	Wine.
1874	33.84	1.25	.53
1899	32.53	1.09	.41
1913	27.30	.69	.25

TABLE II.
United Kingdom (population 46,035,570).

Liquors.	Quantities consumed in 1912.	Quantities consumed in 1913.	Cost in 1913.
British spirits, 31s. 6d. per proof gallon	25,152,669	26,163,423	£41,207,000
Other spirits, ditto	5,423,594	5,680,402	8,947,000
Total spirits, ditto	30,576,263	31,843,825	50,154,000
Beer, 60s. per standard barrel	33,913,219	34,915,687	104,747,000
Wine, 18s. per gallon	11,291,205	11,421,759	10,280,000
British wines, cider, etc., estimated 2s. per gallon	15,000,000	15,000,000	1,500,000
			£166,681,000

TABLE III.
Per Capita Consumption for different Parts of the Kingdom.

	Beer, stand. gal.	Spirits, proof gal.	Wine, gallon.
England and Wales	36.11	.59	.25
Scotland	10.25	1.41	.26
Ireland	22.09	.71	.18

LIQUOR AND LABOR

The figures given in the article on page 53, headed "Liquor-Making Lessens Work and Wages" were taken from a special census report upon the industries of Canada as they were in the year 1905.

The general census taken in 1911 covered the work done by the manufacturers of the Dominion during the year 1910, and from that the information contained in this article is compiled.

A careful analysis of the census tables, and the deduction from the figures for all industries of the figures applicable to the liquor industry only, enables us to obtain the following results:

In Brewing and Distilling.

Capital invested	\$43,237,757
Persons employed	4,688
Wages paid annually.....	\$5,9,284

In Other Manufacturing Industries.

Capital invested	\$1,204,345,852
Persons employed	466,438
Wages paid annually....	194,579,417

It will be seen at once from these figures that liquor manufacturing not only employs comparatively few persons and pays comparatively small wages, but that, as contrasted with other industries, the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid are very small in proportion to the capital invested.

To make this clear the following statement has been compiled, showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid by liquor-making and other manufacturing industries for each \$1,000,000 invested:

Persons Employed.

In brewing and distilling	108
In other manufacturing	387

Wages Paid Annually.

In brewing and distilling.....	\$ 61,272
In other manufacturing.....	161,567

Another way of putting this fact is to set out the amount of capital invested for each person employed in liquor making and in other production enterprises. Doing this shows us that the business of making intoxicants employs one person for every \$9,223 of capital invested, while other industries give employment to one person for every \$2,582 invested.

These facts make it manifest that the investment in liquor-making, of capital which might be otherwise utilized, results in a great reduction in the number of persons employed and in the amount of wages paid.

It will also be manifest to any person who studies the question that if money were not spent for intoxicating liquors there would be a very much greater demand for the products of other manufacturing institutions. It is therefore certain that if liquor-making and liquor-selling were abolished and the capital now invested in breweries and distilleries were freed from its present harmful use, that capital would readily find profitable investment. If devoted to useful productive industry it would give employment to

12,057 More Persons.

than it employs now, and would pay annually

\$4,336,370 More Wages.

The abolition or even lessening of the liquor traffic by effective legislation would result in a very substantial increase in both work and wages.

UNITED STATES DRINK BILL

There was a falling-off in the fiscal year ending January 30th, 1914, in the quantity of spirits consumed in the United States, and an increase in the quantity of malt liquors manufactured, so that on the whole the consumption of intoxicants was increased. A conservative estimate puts the amount of money paid by the United States consumers for intoxicants in the year named at \$1,750,000.

CRIME IN CANADA

An article on page 68 of the *Manual* is taken from the Dominion criminal records, and is carried down to the end of the criminal year, which closed on September 30th, 1912. The figures available for subsequent years are the following:

Year.	All con- victions.	Convictions for drunkenness.
1911	106,588	41,379
1912	143,453	53,171

Jail Commitments in Ontario

Some years ago, when he was head of the Provincial Government of Ontario, the late Sir Oliver Mowat stated in his place in the legislature that his experience and observation had convinced him that at least seventy-five per cent. of crime might fairly be attributed to strong drink.

The number of prisoners committed to the common jails of Ontario during each of the last twelve years, is shown in the table given below, compiled from the latest Report of the Inspector of Prisons.

It will be noticed that there is a very rapid increase. There is a substantial reduction in the number of persons committed under sixteen years of age, because of the better methods that have been adopted in dealing with children who go astray. There are, however, too many cases still in which such are committed to jail.

In the subjoined table the column headed M. gives the commitments in each year for men over sixteen years of age. The column headed B. is for boys under sixteen years of age. The column headed W. is for women over sixteen years of age, and the column headed G. is for girls under sixteen years of age. The last column gives the total of all commitments.

	M.	B.	W.	G.	Total.
1902	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
1903	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
1904	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,146
1905	9,668	113	1,232	22	11,035
1906	9,541	136	1,124	9	10,810
1907	10,489	87	1,217	11	11,804
1908	11,670	76	1,323	14	13,083
1909	11,935	67	1,501	12	13,535
1910	12,073	67	1,514	13	13,687
1911	12,572	91	1,660	12	15,275
1912	15,238	91	1,645	11	16,985
1913	17,442	85	1,713	10	19,250
	135,103	1,450	16,483	165	153,151

THE UNITED STATES

The information contained on pages 98 to 101 still holds good. Since it was compiled, there has, however, been much further substantial progress. Much new territory has come under the operation of Local Option law. A resolution proposing an amendment to the United States national constitution providing for total prohibition of the liquor traffic was discussed in Congress, and the vote upon it was taken in the House of Representatives. The vote stood as follows:—

For the amendment.... 197
Against the amendment 189

Majority for 8

The prohibitionists look upon this as a great victory, although it did not win an immediate result. A constitutional amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of both houses, and ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Since the 1912 Campaign Manual was printed, there has been, however, an increase of eight, in the states which have carried total prohibition, and the list now contains sixteen names instead of the eight set out on page 8. The Honor Roll of prohibition states at the present time is as follows:

Alabama,	North Carolina,
Arizona,	North Dakota,
Arkansas,	Oklahoma,
Colorado,	Oregon,
Georgia,	Tennessee,
Kansas,	Virginia,
Maine,	Washington,
Mississippi,	West Virginia.

THE WAR AND PROHIBITION

Russia.

The most striking instance of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic that the world has ever seen is in the Russian Empire, which came about through the direct action of the Imperial Government after the outbreak of the war. There had been a very vigorous agitation in favor of the prohibition of the sale of vodka, a strong spirit which is the most common intoxicant used in Russia. An edict was promulgated immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, prohibiting both the manufacture and sale of this liquor. The prohibition thus ordered was probably easier of enforcement because of the fact that the vodka traffic in Russia was a government monopoly.

This fact, however, made the prohibition a greater sacrifice on the part of the authorities, inasmuch as it at once wiped out a large revenue at a time when money was specially necessary. The results, however, were so successful that a later edict extended the prohibition to all forms of intoxicating beverages, only permitting large centres of population to petition for permission to authorize the sale of wine and fermented liquors. The patriotism of the people was strikingly shown by the fact that the local authorities in these centres declined to take the action permitted them, and the result has been the entire prohibition of all traffic in intoxicants.

The result has been a moral revolution, an increase in government revenues because of increased prosperity, and a remarkable local development of comfort and happiness among a people that had been severely cursed by the evils of intemperance.

In addition to this action by the Russian Empire, there has been legis-

lative and government administrative action in other countries, aimed at the conservation of food supplies, and the increasing of efficiency by lessening intemperance. The principal of these measures are summarized in the following statement:

Great Britain.

The English Parliament passed a measure entitled, "The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914," which embodied, among other provisions, sections authorizing competent naval or military authority, by direct order, to require all premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor within or in the neighborhood of any defended harbor to be closed to any extent set out in the order.

Another clause prohibited any person from giving or selling intoxicating liquor to any soldier or marine employed in defence of any railway, dock or harbor, with intent to make him drunk, when not on duty, or from selling or giving any such person liquor when on duty with or without such intent. The penalty for a breach of these regulations might be as great as penal servitude for life.

Another Act known as The Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, authorized licensing justices to impose early closing upon any licensed premises, when in the opinion of a chief officer of police such closing was necessary. This authority extends to clubs as well as other licensed places. Early closing as a result has been put into operation in many localities.

France.

The French Government, immediately after the outbreak of the war, prohibited both the manufacture and

sale of the famous French intoxicant known as absinthe, and provided heavy penalties for any person supplying any such liquor to soldiers or sailors. In addition, all liquor shops in Paris and other large cities were ordered to be closed at eight o'clock in the evening.

Germany.

The general staff, in control of the German army, issued an order prohibiting the serving of spirits to any soldier or sailor during the mobilization of the forces. A subsequent order provided that no soldier or sailor should be permitted to drink intoxicating liquor while on duty. An edict sent out directly by the Kaiser provided that except for medical purposes, no one should, under any circumstances, offer any intoxicating liquor to a soldier; and the Minister of Agriculture ordered an immediate reduction of forty per cent. in the amount of liquor manufactured.

On Feb. 17th The *Berliner Tageblatt* published a proclamation, signed by the General Commander, announcing that any saloonkeeper serving alcoholic drink to soldiers will be sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and his business closed up.

Norway.

The Norwegian Government in August last issued a decree embodying the following restrictions:

"Until further notice it is forbidden to employ grain or potatoes for the production of beer or brandy, likewise the sale and retail of brandy are prohibited, and power is given to the police to forbid the sale and retail of wine and beer when this is found to be necessary."

